

THE CHRONICLE

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FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1868.

We are a little surprised to learn that some remarks in our last issue, relative to preachers, were misconstrued as offensive. We have often spoken of the hypocrisy and sanctimony that distinguish the political preachers of the North, that we deemed it unnecessary to state that our strictures were intended exclusively for them. We have long looked upon the Northern ministry as hopelessly demoralized, and feel perfectly justified in treating them as unfit to translate the Bible into Hindoo and to represent Christianity in any capacity or country. They only who differ with us in our estimate of the plenty of political preachers can take offense at our remarks, and for such we do not write.

Viceror Hijo is out for a Republic in Spain. Though a man of genius he never had a practical idea in his head, and all of his intellectual vagaries, that one is not the least.—He is no philanthropist who recommends Republic to a people totally unfit for self-government, and that, too, in the face of the present sedition of "the best government the world ever saw." No people ever entered upon the experiment of self-government under such favorable circumstances as those of the people of the United States, and instead of being yearly better fitted for the task, by the success of a few years, they yielded gradually to the infidels of corrupt ambition, and the result speaks for itself. This best government has become the most corrupt on earth, and the liberties it once guaranteed and protected have been supplanted by gross licentiousness and the most brutal of tyrannies—that of a mob.

The resolution of Senator Cate, to remove Senter, Speaker of the Senate, because of his rebel antecedents, created considerable excitement, and the fact that the mover, alone, voted for the resolution, shows how tender-footed is the whole body on the subject of antecedents. The reason assigned for this movement—that the signature of Senter will render null and void all the acts that bear it—is too flimsy to hide the political trick concealed under the show of loyalty. Senter is in somebody's way for Governor, and Cate is that somebody's tool to remove the obstacle.

Cate may rest assured that the authority that will assist the illegal on higher and more constitutional grounds than the mere fact that they bear Senter's signature. If his antecedents disqualify him as Speaker of the Senate, the antecedents of a majority of both Houses would leave them without a quorum. Swallowing the test oath does not eradicate antecedents, and perjury is no crime in the eyes of such loyalty as makes up the patriotism of Southern scalawags. The Senate acted shrewdly in suppressing the effort to look into the past of its Speaker.

The proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, whereby universal suffrage is to be imposed upon all the States, as a fixed feature in our system of government, is just now, attracting much attention in both sections of the country. The chief argument in its favor is, that it will at once secure peace. Perhaps it may, but not peace to a Republic—confederation of separate sovereignties—but peace to a consolidated government, an empire without State lines.

When we become willing to surrender the best and most distinctive features of our original system—State sovereignty—then we shall advocate this amendment, as the shortest cut to the despotism that Radicalism is striving to build up in the interest of a money power as tyrannical as detectable. When we are willing to recognize Congress as the Legislature of the States, regulating their domestic affairs, we shall advocate this amendment, but not until then. We want no Constitution after the pattern of a patch-work quilt, embracing every variety of polluted color and texture—promising constitutional liberty, but patched over with every license tyranny can ask for as authority for oppressing and enslaving a people too silly to see, and too corrupt to guard against the dangerous scheme presented for their own endorsement.

For the information of those of our readers who have not taken the pains to analyze the vote for President, we propose to make a few comments explanatory thereof. The vote, as reported by States, stands: Grant, 201; Seymour, 93. Of the States counted for Grant, there are six—Florida, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia—that were carried, as every one knows, by a combination of force and fraud. If their elections had been free, and under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, these six States would have cast their forty-four votes for Seymour. Deducting the forty-four from Grant's vote, and adding them to Seymour's, where they legitimately belong, and the figures would stand: Grant, 147; Seymour, 137.

But the effect of fraud and force is not limited to the six States named with expenses.

above. It is well known that Congress denied to Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas the right to vote at all, it being obvious that they would go Democratic. Now these three States have twenty-three votes, which would have been cast for Seymour; and if they be added to the Democratic column of 137, the figures would stand: Seymour, 130; Grant, 147—a Democratic majority of three votes.

Upon every principle of political justice and constitutional law, Seymour is to-day the President elect, and if Gen. Grant be an honest, conscientious man, he will recognize the fact that he has been elected, not by a majority of the people, but by a minority, with the aid of the bayonet, backed by a series of usurpations of power by an unscrupulous Congress. And recognizing this fact, the least abatement he can make to a wronged and insulted people, is to respect the Constitution which is proclaimed by a majority to be still the law of the land. The party to which he has unwisely attached himself, is condemned by the same majority, and he can not, without debasing and stultifying himself, claim that the acts of the Radical Congress are endorsed by the people and that he is therefore bound to execute its infamous laws.

But whatever effect the true state of the case may have upon the *de facto* President, it must encourage the Democrats to renew energy, seeing that they constitute the popular majority and that they have lost the election by the most lawless Radical appliances. It should teach them, at the same time, that the same fraudulent and coercive means will continue to be used against them as long as it can be done with impunity and under the semblance of law, and that the longer it is tolerated, the greater the difficulty in applying the remedy.

The exercise of a little common sense, sir, would teach any man that were there the least vestige of truth in any of these infamous and slanderous charges against General Forrest, he could have saved him from the fate of Captain Henry Wirtz, and none should know the truth better than General Kilpatrick.

It is a well-known fact that General Forrest has repeatedly demanded a Court of Inquiry into those charges to which he demurred, "the powers that be," have made no response.

Since the smoke of battle has cleared away, the excitement allayed, and the combatants again in friendly communication with each other, the truth could be more readily and more accurately ascertained than was ever before. Then why has he refused this inquiry? Are the Radical authorities afraid of the development of such an inquiry fairly conducted? General Forrest, and his friends, deny the truth of those charges, and all law and equity commands men innocent until proved guilty.

You say "General Kilpatrick has nothing to either Forrest or Basil Duke, except to refute his denunciations of Forrest's unbridled atrocities." If General Kilpatrick is not utterly lost to all sense of honor, sir, he will hold you responsible for placing him in such an equivocal position. A distance of five hundred miles from General Forrest evidently makes the valiant Kilpatrick feel very brave. I believe, sir, that distance has that influence which he "reiterates" his denunciations "as he sees fit, and seems to forget that he has not the right to do so." As "a huckster, a ruff, a scoundrel and postponer," by this gentleman, with whom you say he "has nothing to do." He is evidently a man of "easy courage and flinty cheek."

If you are the champion of General Kilpatrick, and authorized to act for him in this affair with General Forrest, I would very respectfully suggest that General Basil W. Duke, of Louisville, Ky., is the proper party to address, and not myself. I am very respectfully yours—Nashville Banner.

H. K. SHACKLEFORD,
TELEGRAPHIC.

Proceedings of a Meeting at Charlotte Concerning Recent Murders—Arrest of Suspected Persons.

At a meeting of the citizens of Dickson county, held at the Courthouse in Charlotte on the 23rd day of October, 1868, in consequence of certain outrages having been committed in the north-western portion of the county, Robert McNeely, Esq., was called to the chair, and H. C. Collier appointed Secretary. On motion of T. C. Morris, Esq., the Chairman appointed a committee composed of T. C. Morris, R. M. Baldwin and A. G. Goodlett, to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of those present in relation thereto, whereupon the following was reported and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We a large portion of the citizens of Dickson county, at the Court-house in Charlotte, assembled during our Circuit Court, have suggested in the article on the subject of Dickson and the tobacco to come from our energetic friend, Colonel Weddige of the Elephant Tobacco Warehouse, who is now in the city, that arrangements have been effected to stop the upper Cumberland River tobacco at Clarksville, by liberal cash advances and such other inducements as may be satisfactory to the producer.

With regard to the claims of Clarksville on the tobacco planters of Middle Tennessee, we desire to call your attention to the points so succinctly suggested in the article from the Robertson Register. The facts and figures given are irreproachable, and their accuracy is shown by the rapidity with which the trade of the enterprise little city referred to has increased since the close of the war and the reputation which the "Clarksville leaf" enjoys in all the markets of Europe. The tobacco is indeed reduced to this simple state of mere prosperity of a community which has depended not upon any mere advantage of geographical position or other fortuitous circumstances for the extension of its trade, but on the indomitable energy of its business men. It is not to be wondered at that Louisville and Paducah evince so confirmed a hostility to the progress and interests of Clarksville, as is a rival that every year grows more and more formidable.

Resolved, That we at once declare to the world our unqualified condemnation of these and all such high-handed outrages, and that we pledge ourselves to do all that lies within our power to bring the guilty parties to justice and condign punishment; while their conduct is so highly meritorious, and that we further pledge ourselves to uphold, and enforce the civil law in all its vigor, and to protect all good citizens within our border, regardless of race or color.

Resolved, That the Nashville and Clarksville papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Col. J. B. Cording offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will promptly go as a posse at the bidding of our sheriff to arrest the guilty perpetrators of these terrible crimes, when called on to do so.

Robert McNeely, Chairman.
H. C. Collier, Secretary.

It is a fact not generally known, perhaps that Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last month of the year, and in the last year of the century. He died at 12 o'clock Saturday night, December 2, 1800.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The

latest statement of the results of the Dickson reading of this history is that he received ninety-six thousand dollars, and Ticknor & Fields one hundred thousand, as the respective shares of the proceeds. By the contract he was to give eighty readings for a thousand dollars each.

It will be remembered that Gen. Forrest indirectly challenged Kilpatrick for the immunities he was享ing in the North, and referred the bar to Gen. Basil Duke, for the arrangement of terms. The latter being also a coward, got one Whittaker to reply to Forrest, not through Duke, but through W. K. Shackleford of New Haven, Connecticut. To this dodge, Mr. Shackleford returned the following answer:

"NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6, 1868.—General E. W. Whittaker, President of the Central Club, Hartford, Conn.:

"GENERAL: Your note of the 26th inst., in which you say 'in behalf of General Kilpatrick, and the officers of the Union Army,' who were present at the investigation, into the charge against Forrest, have not only confirmed General Kilpatrick's innocence, but have, given additional and more shocking details." "As far as me and in reply

I will state, what every intelligent man in this country knows to be true, that the so-called "investigation" to which you allude was a one-sided Radical effort, intended to intensify the bitter feeling that existed between the North and South, and to alienate the South from the approaching election. The few soldiers, black and white, who gave evidence in that farce, never recovered from the fright they received in the Fort Pillow fight, and knew nothing of the fate of the missing men, who were taken prisoners and afterwards exchanged—hence the wily and unscrupulous chairman of that so-called "Investigating Committee," easily filled the vacuum in that department of inquiry, by suggesting to an unshod lawyer or make in asking "leading questions," that those missing men were "slaughtered, mangled to pieces, and burned to death."

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Grant's electoral majority..... 80
Grant's popular majority..... 229,654

Total..... 100, 452,154

STATES DISFRANCHISED BY CONGRESS.

Mississippi, (23,351 Dem.) 7

Texas, (24,351 Democrats) 6

Virginia, (57,883 Dem.) 10

Total..... 25

Grant's electoral majority..... 80

Grant's popular majority..... 229,654

Total..... 100, 452,154

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

The following discharges in bankruptcy were granted during the week ending November 13:

Montgomery county—Thomas H. Smith, Joseph T. Johnson, Giles county—Milton McClure, Frederick B. McIure, McClure & McClure, N. G. Harris, Allert, D. Smith, Samuel S. Harwell, Smith & Harwell, A. J. Partin, James H. Bennett, Rutherford county—H. J. Robertson, W. S. Wrather, J. J. Dillard, Maury county—Abram Lollar, Davidson county—Francis L. Lusk, Wm. Burdett.

The Vote in Tennessee.

Forty-five counties in the State have been officially heard from by Secretary of State. With unofficial information concerning the remaining counties, Mr. Fletcher estimates the Radicals and the Democratic gain at 21,000. Despite the franchise law, despite the unblushing frauds committed by the Radical Commissioners of registration in every part of the State, the Democratic percentage may well exceed the percentage of the radicals. It follows that with the proper effort we may yet be successful. —Nashville Banner.

H. K. SHACKLEFORD,
TELEGRAPHIC.

New York, Nov. 13.—The Tribune to-day editorially argues the enforcement of all who are now disfranchised because of rebellion, and submits the following plan for constitutional amendment on the subject of naturalization:

"First, restrict naturalization to the children of citizens, to whom the right of citizenship is hereditary. This will obviate the difficulty of determining the right of citizenship in the case of persons born abroad, and the question of whether they are citizens or not will be settled by the law of the land.

"Second, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years.

"Third, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States.

"Fourth, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

"Fifth, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

"Sixth, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

"Seventh, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

"Eighth, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

"Ninth, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

"Tenth, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

"Eleventh, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

"Twelfth, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

"Thirteenth, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

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"Seventeenth, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

"Eighteenth, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

"Nineteenth, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

"Twentieth, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

"Twenty-first, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

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"Twenty-third, prohibit naturalization of persons who have been citizens of any foreign nation for ten years, and who have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation, and who have not renounced their allegiance to any foreign nation.

"Twenty-fourth, prohibit naturalization of persons